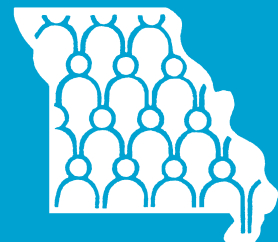


# Missouri Census Update



Published by Secretary of State Matt Blunt Missouri Census Data Center, Missouri State Library Summer 2002

## Age composition of Missouri's population in the 20th century

by Ravindra Amonker and Ryan Burson

A fundamental feature of any society is the distribution of its population by age, particularly since age influences so many areas of life. Income, education, participation in the labor force, and marital status are all tied to age. Furthermore, the specific needs of a society can largely be determined by the age of its population. The number of young people in a society has important implications for daycare services, education, and recreational facilities, just as the number of elderly people in society has implications for social security, medical care, and pensions. The labor force productivity of any society can be measured as the statistical comparison of those persons within the pro-

*As we enter the 21st century and plan for the future, it becomes clear that demographic changes will increasingly affect our society.*

ductive adult age groups and those outside this category.

### Society benefits from knowing age composition data

Every society places its own interpretation on the process of aging and ascribes its own social roles. It sets the age at which it is appropriate to enter the labor force or perform gainful work, begin or end formal educational training, marry, or leave the labor force through retirement. The age composition of a population is important for the planning of community institutions and services. Current estimates and projections of population and households, school enrollments, and forecasts about future needs for schools,

health services, and housing all require age data. The knowledge of a population's age structure is essential for understanding social characteristics and the structure of social programs.

### Fertility, mortality, and migration

Levels of fertility, mortality, and migration determine age composition. In populations where fertility is high and mortality is high, the proportion of children in the population will be high, and the proportion of adults and elderly will be low. On the other hand, those populations with relatively low fertility and mortality will have a low proportion of children, while the proportion of adults will be relatively high, and the elderly will be more numerous.

People migrating in large numbers also affect a population's age profile. Most migration streams tend to decrease the proportion of young adults in the areas of departure and increase this age group in the areas of destination. For example, the migration of the elderly to retirement areas and the movements of young adults seeking an education or first jobs all

*continued on page 3 ►*

### Inside Update

MCDC Web tool matches Missouri geographies . . . . . 2

Household income for Missouri and Missouri counties . . . . . 8

Towns crossing Missouri county borders . . . . . 10

# MCDC Web tool matches Missouri geographies

Matching one Missouri geographic area to another is easily done on the Web thanks to work completed recently by John Blodgett, a Missouri Census Data Center (MCDC) coordinating member who works at the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED) at the University of Missouri. Blodgett updated the popular MABLE/Geocorr geographic correspondence Web tool he helped to develop during the 1990s. The updated 2000 version accesses a new master geography table with geocodes from Census 2000 Summary File 1 headers and TIGER 2000 urbanized area files.

The online geographic database allows users to generate custom lists matching one geographic area such as a school district, zip code area, county, town, or census tract to another. The database includes Census 2000 urbanized areas and urban cluster codes, as well as the urban/rural designation. Areas such as school districts, zip code areas, counties, census tracts, metropolitan areas, public libraries, and newly redistricted U.S. congressional districts, state senate districts, and

state representative districts, can all be matched to each other using MABLE/Geocorr.

Examples of the types information that can easily be obtained using MABLE/Geocorr:

- Zip codes located within counties, representative districts, metropolitan areas, etc. (see chart below)
- Legislative districts that fall within the boundaries of a county, metropolitan area, school district, etc.
- Census blocks by tract within the city limits of a town
- Census blocks inside and outside an urbanized area within a county or counties
- School districts by county (includes number and percent of population within each county when school districts cross county lines)

To correspond geographies in Missouri, go to the MABLE/Geocorr2K page at <http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/websas/geocorr2k.html>. Contact the Missouri Census Data Center at 573-526-7648 or the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis at 573-884-2727 if you have questions about the Web tool or need assistance using the online tool.

## ZIP codes within Buchanan County from MABLE/Geocorr

Zip	Area name	Total population in the zip code area in Buchanan County	Percent of the Buchanan County in this zip code area
64401	Agency	1,426	1.7%
64439	Dearborn	412	0.5%
64440	DeKalb	731	0.9%
64443	Easton	1,075	1.3%
64444	Edgerton	47	0.1%
64448	Faucett	1,133	1.3%
64454	Gower	465	0.5%
64484	Rushville	1,020	1.2%
64490	Hemple	109	0.1%
64501	St. Joseph	12,034	14.0%
64503	St. Joseph	12,330	14.3%
64504	St. Joseph	10,926	12.7%
64505	St. Joseph	9,414	10.8%
64506	St. Joseph	20,875	24.3%
64507	St. Joseph	14,001	16.3%
<b>Buchanan County total</b>		<b>85,998</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Missouri Census Update** (ISSN 1092-9509) is published quarterly by the Office of the Secretary of State to fulfill contractual obligations to the U.S. Bureau of the Census in connection with the State Data Center Program authorized under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8(b). The newsletter is distributed to the Census Bureau, other state data centers, affiliate agencies, libraries, universities, state agencies, and other interested parties.

For more information about the newsletter or the Missouri Census Data Center, contact the MCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://mcdc.missouri.edu>

**Matt Blunt**  
Secretary of State

**Sara Parker**  
State Librarian

**Madeline Matson**  
Editor

**Debbie Pitts**  
MCDC Coordinator

Graphic design by  
Desert Digital Graphics

The most recent census shows 27,668 people age 25 and older in Missouri held a doctorate degree in the year 2000. Of the 27,668 with doctorate degrees, 19,226 (69.5 percent) were male, and 8,442 (30.5 percent) were female.

# Age Composition

continued from page 1

leave their mark on the age structure of a population within a given area.

## Analyzing change in age composition

Four useful ways of describing the age composition of population include: median age, three major age groups, five-year age groups, and a population pyramid.

**Median age:** One of the simplest and most commonly used measures to describe the age composition is median age. This is the age that divides the population into two equal parts, half above and half below the median age. It is a shorthand measure to quickly indicate whether a population has a relatively young or old age composition. The trend in the median age of Missouri's population has been on the rise since the beginning of the 20th century, increasing from 22.4 years in 1900 to 32.6 years in 1950 (Table 1). This increase was largely due to the combined effects of declining mortality and fertility. The rapid

increase in median age from 1930 to 1940 was the result of a rapid decline in fertility during the Great Depression. From 1950 to 1960, this trend was interrupted; the median age of 31.6 years in 1960 was one year lower than in 1950, and by 1970 the median age had declined still further to 29.4 years. This sudden reversal reflected the rise in fertility during the baby boom after World War II. The upward trend in the median age resumed in the 1970s as a result of a decline in fertility. The first members of the large baby boom cohort turned 30 in the 1970s, and its last members turned 30 in the mid 1990s. The aging of this group, when combined with continued low fertility, has caused the median age to rise even more. The population of Missouri, which was once a young population, had a median age of 36.1 years at the end of the 20th century.

There were sizeable variations in the median ages of county populations (Table 2). Of Missouri's 114 counties, 83 had median age above the state average in 2000; of these, 31 had a median age of 40.0 years or more. The median age ranged from a high

of 49.7 years for Hickory County to a low of 27.9 years for Adair County.

**Three major age groups:** Another more informative way of describing the age composition of a population is in terms of age groups. It is customary to divide the population into three major age groups and then calculate the percentages of population belonging in each group: under 18 years, 18 to 64 years, and 65 years and over. These three groupings represent major transitions and status changes in the life cycle of individuals as they pass from one age group to the other. Cutoff point for eligibility for adult economic roles has come to be age 18, and age 65 has come to mean the eligibility for retirement. A conventional way of describing the young proportion of the total population is by the percent age 18 or less, and the proportion who are elderly is measured by the percent age 65 and over.

Since the turn of the century in Missouri, two significant long-term trends have taken place in the population distribution among these age groups. First, there has been a steady decline in the proportion of population under age 18, a trend reversed to a slight extent from 1950 to 1960 by the national sharp rise in fertility. In general, the proportion of the population under age 18 declined from 41.2 percent in 1900 to 25.5 percent in 2000. Second, a steady increase in the proportion of population aged 65 and over is evident. In 1900, the population age 65 and over comprised only 3.9 percent of the total population of Missouri, but by 2000 this group had increased to 13.5 percent of the total population. The magnitude of these changes may be illustrated as follows: Between 1900 and 2000, the number of persons aged 65 and over increased by 523 percent (121,160 in 1900 to 755,379 in 2000), whereas the population of Missouri as a whole increased by only 80 percent (3,106,665 in 1900

continued ➤

**Table 1. Age composition of Missouri's population: 1900-2000**

Year	Median age	Percent of population			
		Total	Under 18 years	18-64 yrs	65 yrs & over
2000	36.1	100	25.5	61.0	13.5
1990	33.5	100	25.7	60.3	14.0
1980	30.8	100	27.7	59.1	13.2
1970	29.4	100	33.2	54.8	12.0
1960	31.6	100	33.8	54.5	11.7
1950	32.6	100	29.1	60.6	10.3
1940	31.1	100	28.6	62.8	8.6
1930	28.5	100	32.2	61.0	6.8
1920	27.7	100	34.9	59.7	5.4
1910	24.5	100	37.2	58.2	4.6
1900	22.4	100	41.2	54.9	3.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1902 and 2001), and Missouri Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (1998).

# Age Composition

*continued from page 3*

to 5,595,211 in 2000). The long-term rise in the proportion of population age 65 and over is largely the result of a decline in fertility and a significant increase in the longevity of the population after age 65. The lower percentage of persons aged 65 and over from 1990 to 2000 is the result of the passing of the smaller depression cohorts of the late 1920s and early 1930s into the older age bracket.

Again, there were considerable variations among the counties of the state in the distribution of the young, those in the productive ages, and the elderly. In 2000, those less than 18 years of age ranged from a high of 30.0 percent in Lincoln County and Pemiscot County to a low of 19.2 percent in Adair County. Those aged 18 to 64 years ranged from a high of 68.6 percent in Boone County to a low of 52.4 percent in Gentry County and Scotland County. Most striking of all were the variations in the proportion of those aged 65 and over. These ranged from a high of 26.1 percent in Hickory County to a low of 7.9 percent in Pulaski County.

**Five-year age groups:** A still more detailed way of describing the age composition of a population is by five-year age groups. Six major changes took place in the age composition of Missouri's population during the 1990s (Table 3). These were: 1) a decreasing proportion of children under 10 years of age, reflective of the lower fertility and smaller numbers in the parental age groups; 2) an increasing number and proportion of persons between the ages 10 to 19, reflective of the relatively large number of births that took place in the in the 1980s; 3) a decreasing proportion of persons between the ages 20-34, with a substantial decline in number of persons between the ages 25-34, reflective of low fertility during the

baby bust; and 4) a rapid increase in the number and proportion of the population between the ages 35 to 59, reflecting the aging of the baby boom generation; 5) a drop in the number and proportion of persons between the ages 60 to 69, reflecting the low fertility of the Great Depression into

which they were born; and 6) a significant increase in number of persons at all age levels beginning at age 70 and over, which is a result of not only the higher fertility rate during the years when they were born, but also the continued decline in mortality in recent years.

**Table 2. Median age of Missouri's population: 2000**

State/Counties	Median age	Counties	Median age	Counties	Median age
MISSOURI	36.1	Gentry	40.2	Ozark	43.6
Adair	27.9	Greene	35.1	Pemiscot	34.4
Andrew	37.8	Grundy	41.3	Perry	36.8
Atchison	41.7	Harrison	41.7	Pettis	36.4
Audrain	38.0	Henry	40.0	Phelps	34.9
Barry	38.2	Hickory	49.7	Pike	37.7
Barton	37.3	Holt	41.8	Platte	35.9
Bates	38.4	Howard	36.7	Polk	35.0
Benton	46.3	Howell	38.2	Pulaski	28.5
Bollinger	37.9	Iron	39.7	Putnam	41.9
Boone	29.5	Jackson	35.2	Ralls	39.3
Buchanan	36.1	Jasper	34.9	Randolph	37.2
Butler	38.7	Jefferson	34.9	Ray	37.1
Caldwell	38.8	Johnson	28.5	Reynolds	40.7
Callaway	34.7	Knox	41.6	Ripley	39.4
Camden	45.2	Laclede	36.6	St. Charles	34.3
Cape Girardeau	35.2	Lafayette	37.9	St. Clair	43.9
Carroll	40.0	Lawrence	36.9	Ste. Genevieve	37.7
Carter	38.9	Lewis	36.0	St. Francois	37.2
Cass	35.8	Lincoln	34.5	St. Louis	37.5
Cedar	42.2	Linn	40.3	Saline	37.2
Chariton	42.5	Livingston	39.7	Schuyler	40.8
Christian	34.5	McDonald	34.3	Scotland	37.4
Clark	39.2	Macon	40.1	Scott	36.0
Clay	35.0	Madison	39.1	Shannon	38.8
Clinton	37.7	Maries	38.5	Shelby	40.4
Cole	35.5	Marion	37.1	Stoddard	39.1
Cooper	35.2	Mercer	42.4	Stone	44.1
Crawford	37.9	Miller	37.2	Sullivan	38.9
Dade	41.7	Mississippi	37.3	Taney	38.8
Dallas	37.9	Moniteau	35.9	Texas	40.4
Daviess	38.9	Monroe	39.4	Vernon	37.1
DeKalb	37.7	Montgomery	39.4	Warren	37.4
Dent	39.6	Morgan	42.6	Washington	35.2
Douglas	40.1	New Madrid	37.4	Wayne	42.5
Dunklin	37.8	Newton	37.1	Webster	34.6
Franklin	35.8	Nodaway	30.2	Worth	41.9
Gasconade	40.3	Oregon	41.0	Wright	37.7
		Osage	36.1	St. Louis City	33.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2001).



**Population pyramid:** A very effective and widely used method for graphically depicting the age and sex composition of a population is the population pyramid, a bar graph that portrays the percentage or amount of the population in each age-sex category.

Figure 1 shows the population pyramids of Missouri's population for 1900, 1940, 1960, and 2000. Careful examination of these population pyramids reveals the impact of changing patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration on the age-sex composition of Missouri. A broad base and a narrow apex, the result of fertility rates considerably higher than mortality, characterize the population pyramid for 1900. Net immi-

gration was strong and favored young people, with children under fifteen comprising a significant portion of this population, and children under five constituted the largest age group. On the other hand, persons age 65 and over comprised a very small proportion of this group.

By 1940, the state population pyramid had a narrow base, reflecting the low fertility of the Great Depression years. The pyramid showed a profound scarcity of persons in all the age groups under 15, with a corresponding effect on other age groups, especially the elderly, which increased in percentage. The pyramid also reflects the effect of the sex differential on mortality; there are more

females than males in the population.

The expanding age cohorts at the bottom of the 1960 population pyramid reflect the introduction of the baby boom generation, brought about by the rise in fertility after the end of World War II. Once again, the pyramid has a very broad base, but the percentage of elderly persons also increased. Moreover, the low number of births during the Depression creates an indentation in the 20 to 29 age group.

The 2000 pyramid again shows the constricted base associated with a long-term decline in fertility since the mid-1960s. The pyramid has a bulge at ages 35 to 49, reflective of the upward movement (aging) of the baby boom generation. The indentation in the 60 to 69 age groups reflects the slim Depression cohort of the 1930s. The gender differential in mortality is more pronounced in the 2000 pyramid, and females constitute a greater proportion than males at every age after 20.

In 2000, the population pyramids of certain individual counties varied widely from the overall population pyramid of Missouri. Some examples include Boone, Pulaski, Taney, and St. Louis counties (Figure 2). These distinctive population pyramids have emerged due to the various levels of demographic behavior—fertility, mortality, and migration. For example, the large number of both the number of males and females from ages 15 to 29 in Boone County reflects the large proportion of college students at the University of Missouri-Columbia, Stephens College, and Columbia College. The large number of males from ages 15 to 29 in Pulaski County reflects the large proportion of the military population at Ft. Leonard Wood. At the other end, the age-sex pyramid for Taney County shows the population pyramid to be highly weighted toward the retired elderly population.

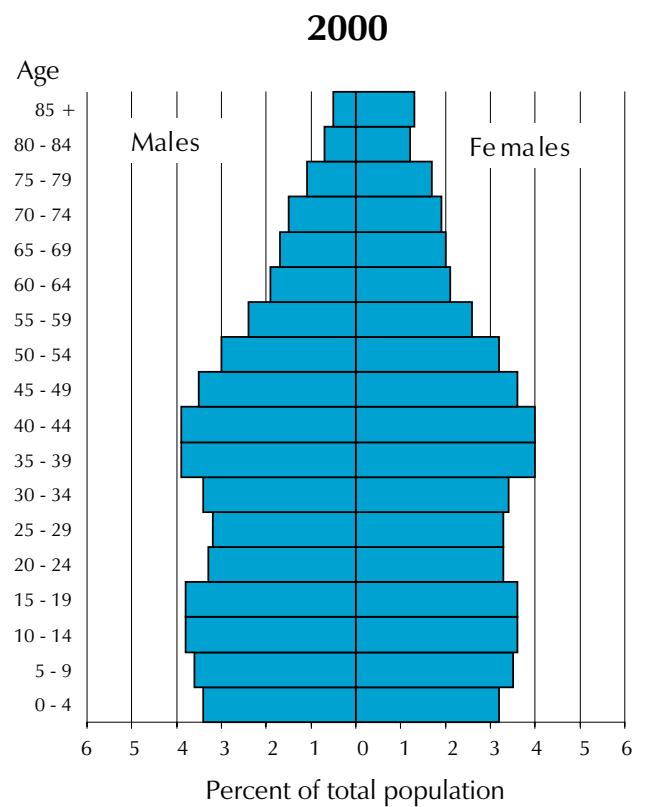
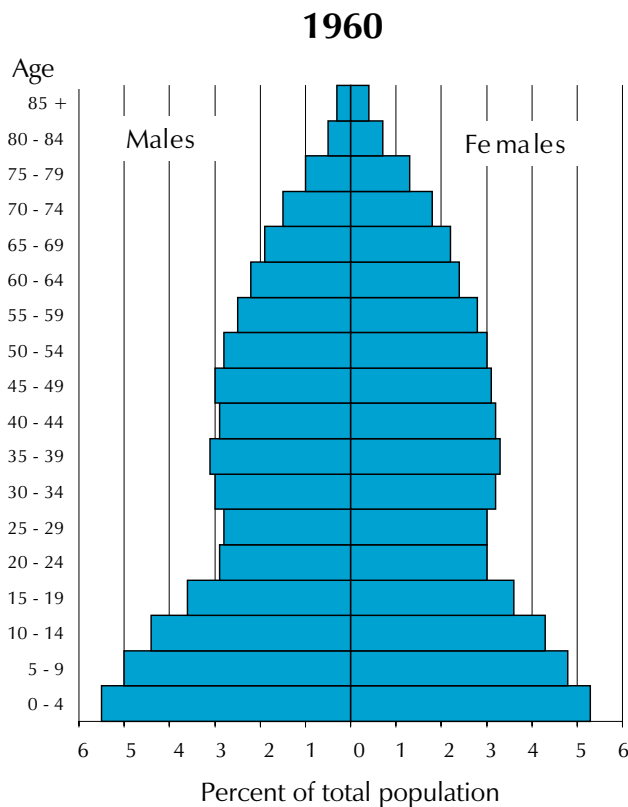
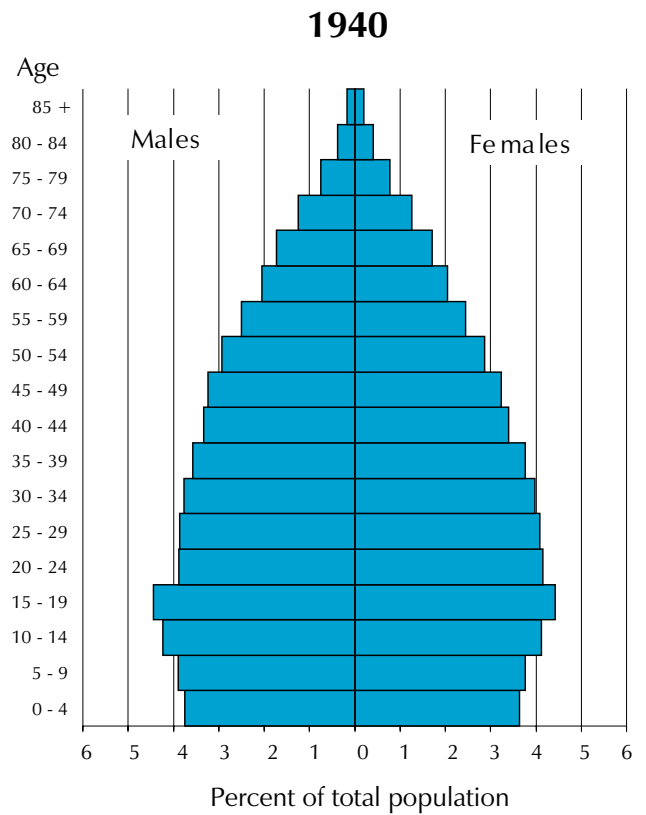
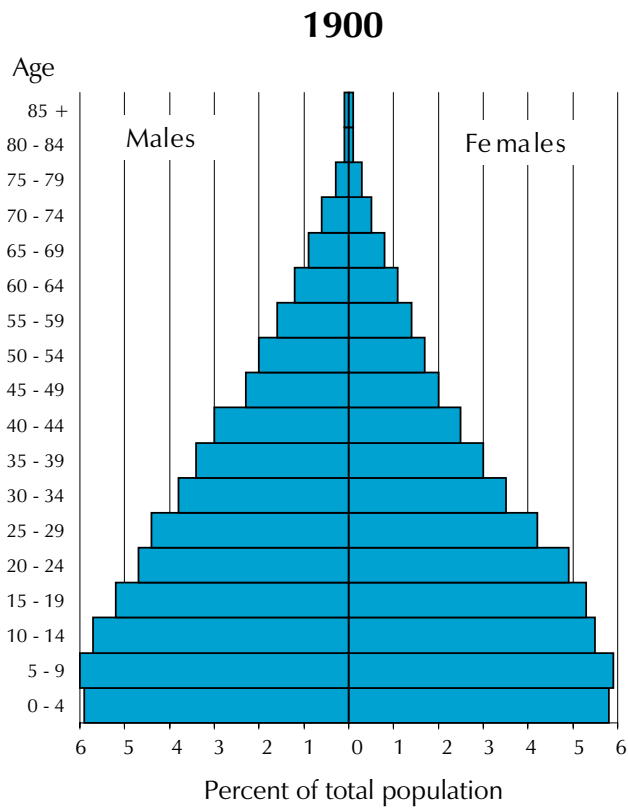
*continued on back page ➤*

**Table 3. Age distribution of Missouri's population by five-year age groups: 1990-2000**

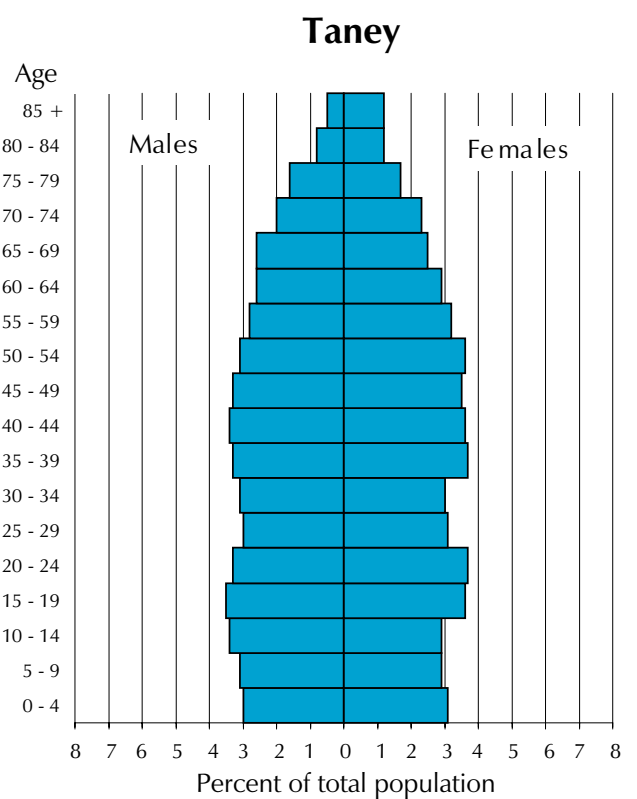
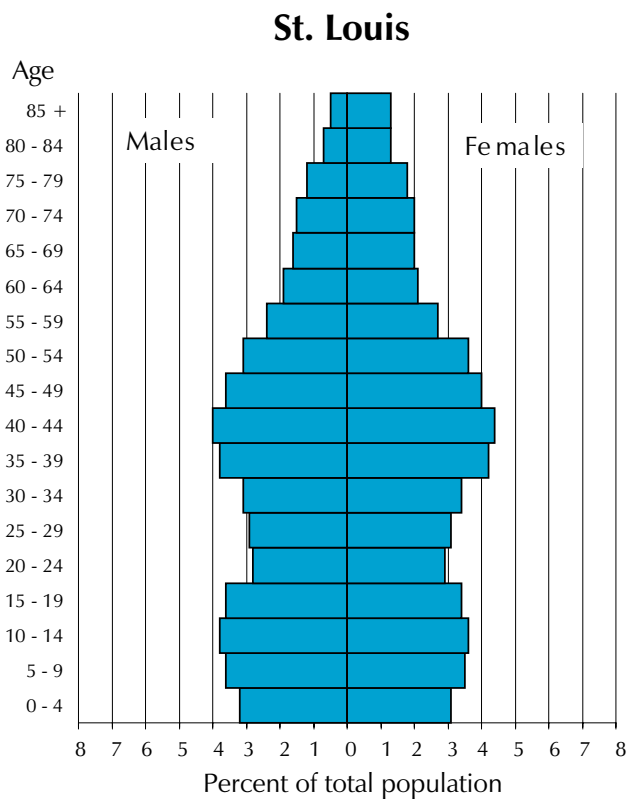
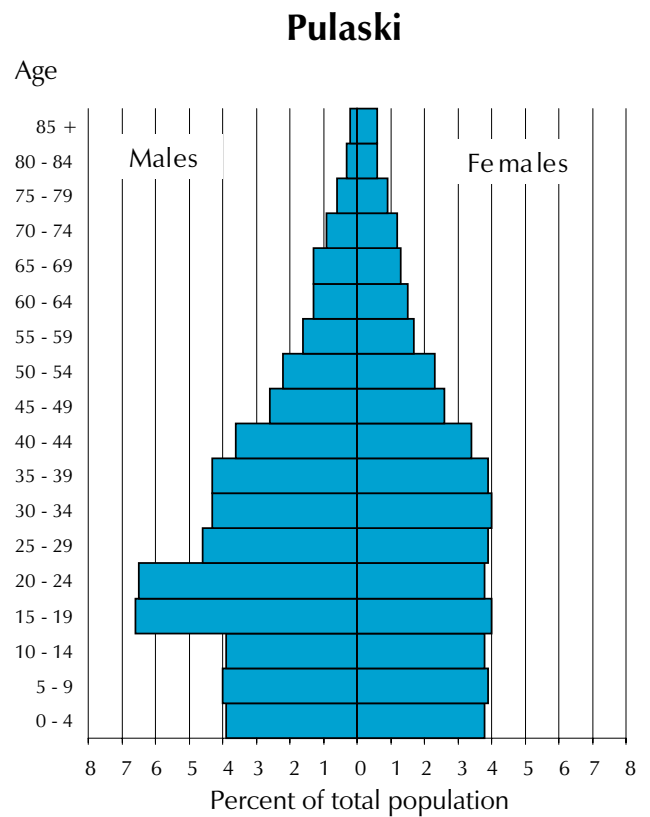
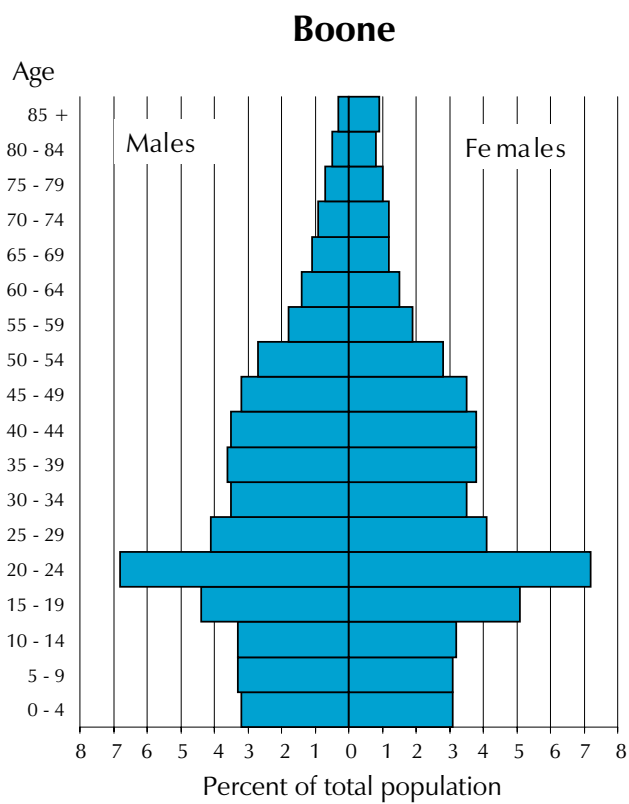
Age group	Population	Population	Change 1990-2000		Percent distribution	
	2000	1990	Number	Percent	2000	1990
Under 5	369,898	369,244	654	0.2	6.6	7.2
5-9	398,898	378,850	20,428	5.3	7.1	7.4
10-14	412,080	360,481	51,599	14.3	7.4	7.0
15-19	413,296	362,817	50,479	13.9	7.4	7.1
20-24	369,498	360,625	8,873	2.5	6.7	7.1
25-29	362,305	420,001	-57,696	-13.7	6.5	8.2
30-34	376,428	432,041	-55,613	-12.9	6.7	8.4
35-39	443,250	389,625	53,625	13.8	7.9	7.6
40-44	444,319	345,146	99,173	28.7	7.9	6.7
45-49	395,616	284,337	111,279	39.1	7.1	5.6
50-54	346,846	238,840	108,006	45.2	6.2	4.7
55-59	279,073	228,556	50,517	22.1	5.0	4.5
60-64	228,325	228,829	-504	-0.2	4.1	4.5
65-69	205,372	218,973	-13,601	-6.2	3.7	4.3
70-74	187,854	175,229	12,635	7.2	3.4	3.4
75-79	157,207	143,185	14,022	9.8	2.8	2.8
80-84	106,375	99,077	7,298	7.4	1.9	1.9
85+	98,571	81,217	17,354	21.4	1.8	1.8
Total	5,595,211	5,117,073	478,138	9.3	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1992 and 2001).

**Figure 1**  
**Missouri population by age and sex: 1900, 1940, 1960 and 2000**



**Figure 2**  
**Population of selected Missouri counties by age and sex: 2000**



# Household income for Missouri and Missouri counties

Median household income rank out of 114	Missouri county	Per capita income in dollars	Median household income in dollars	Total number households in 2000 (SF3 sample data file)	Number of households with income in 1999 of:									
					less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more
1	St. Charles	\$23,592	\$57,258	101,826	3,125	3,204	8,043	10,662	17,281	27,195	16,904	11,425	2,525	1,462
2	Platte	\$26,356	\$55,849	29,317	1,281	1,060	2,409	3,211	4,776	7,542	4,244	3,367	805	622
3	St. Louis	\$27,595	\$50,532	404,607	23,049	18,211	43,402	49,378	65,737	85,179	48,720	42,141	13,096	15,694
4	Cass	\$21,073	\$49,562	30,236	1,626	1,170	3,345	3,514	5,616	7,985	4,020	2,201	416	343
5	Clay	\$23,144	\$48,347	72,613	3,385	2,873	7,786	9,937	13,638	17,750	9,440	5,535	1,221	1,048
6	Jefferson	\$19,435	\$46,338	71,567	4,064	3,578	8,089	9,414	13,407	18,254	8,939	4,593	749	480
7	Franklin	\$19,705	\$43,474	35,081	2,359	1,928	4,724	4,355	7,001	8,399	3,717	1,793	366	439
8	Cole	\$20,739	\$42,924	27,064	1,985	1,612	3,622	3,512	4,775	6,246	3,127	1,507	231	447
9	Lincoln	\$17,149	\$42,592	13,882	951	808	1,898	1,929	2,657	3,355	1,435	713	81	55
10	Ray	\$18,685	\$41,886	8,725	650	455	1,229	1,205	1,660	1,968	993	433	51	81
11	Clinton	\$19,056	\$41,629	7,170	593	442	887	1,010	1,369	1,602	675	431	100	61
12	Warren	\$19,690	\$41,016	9,210	741	505	1,202	1,360	1,783	1,838	1,074	477	103	127
13	Andrew	\$19,375	\$40,688	6,249	476	469	761	905	1,326	1,267	532	348	68	97
14	Osage	\$17,245	\$39,565	4,956	486	318	646	722	1,073	1,110	400	158	17	26
15	Jackson	\$20,788	\$39,277	266,501	26,898	16,763	36,389	38,429	46,656	52,160	25,667	16,122	3,600	3,817
16	Ste. Genevieve	\$17,283	\$39,200	6,602	422	460	1,089	869	1,355	1,510	577	247	44	29
17	Callaway	\$17,005	\$39,110	14,449	1,083	904	2,159	2,365	2,866	3,014	1,247	589	89	133
18	Lafayette	\$18,493	\$38,235	12,584	1,115	787	1,848	1,929	2,408	2,679	1,027	560	121	110
19	Christian	\$18,422	\$38,085	20,473	1,452	1,404	3,026	3,366	3,803	4,255	1,851	844	213	259
<b>State</b>	<b>Missouri</b>	<b>\$19,936</b>	<b>\$37,934</b>	<b>2,197,214</b>	<b>221,242</b>	<b>154,370</b>	<b>319,986</b>	<b>314,611</b>	<b>385,315</b>	<b>415,772</b>	<b>193,561</b>	<b>125,566</b>	<b>31,716</b>	<b>35,075</b>
20	Boone	\$19,844	\$37,485	53,106	6,126	3,712	7,741	7,188	8,632	9,917	4,884	3,321	693	892
21	Moniteau	\$16,609	\$37,168	5,264	465	377	948	672	1,170	1,064	344	136	30	58
22	Ralls	\$16,456	\$37,094	3,725	312	263	519	637	807	756	304	91	16	20
23	Perry	\$16,554	\$36,632	6,929	681	517	1,072	1,047	1,428	1,510	415	176	34	49
24	Cape Girardeau	\$18,593	\$36,458	27,031	2,887	1,990	4,078	4,027	5,035	5,002	2,122	1,181	351	358
25	Camden	\$20,197	\$35,840	15,740	1,313	1,216	2,471	2,657	3,077	2,777	1,185	605	197	242
26	Johnson	\$16,037	\$35,391	17,390	1,927	1,209	2,778	2,670	3,231	3,287	1,352	651	164	121
27	Cooper	\$15,648	\$35,313	5,943	616	417	950	958	1,308	1,164	326	159	21	24
28	Gasconade	\$17,319	\$35,047	6,188	632	435	1,023	999	1,375	1,094	357	188	40	45
29	Newton	\$17,502	\$35,041	20,163	1,977	1,542	3,281	3,266	4,000	3,676	1,245	687	170	319
30	Buchanan	\$17,882	\$34,704	33,592	3,738	2,753	5,471	4,952	6,045	6,367	2,462	1,119	329	356
31	Pulaski	\$14,586	\$34,247	13,456	1,186	943	2,199	2,547	2,923	2,501	682	383	28	64
32	Greene	\$19,185	\$34,157	98,003	9,941	7,949	16,785	15,453	17,926	16,280	6,700	4,176	1,217	1,576
33	Montgomery	\$15,092	\$32,772	4,782	540	397	948	637	941	910	274	117	15	3
34	Saline	\$16,132	\$32,743	8,984	922	676	1,676	1,515	1,769	1,449	541	303	67	66
35	Stone	\$18,036	\$32,637	11,824	1,252	970	1,984	2,207	2,273	1,841	683	366	110	138
36	Pike	\$14,462	\$32,373	6,417	818	615	1,115	884	1,165	1,184	384	185	47	20
37	Livingston	\$16,685	\$32,290	5,796	770	585	951	814	1,115	962	270	215	45	69
38	Chariton	\$15,515	\$32,285	3,462	449	373	554	503	814	515	160	54	23	17
39	Audrain	\$16,441	\$32,057	9,872	1,098	854	1,681	1,674	1,730	1,671	705	325	69	65
40	Webster	\$14,502	\$31,929	11,080	1,211	813	2,065	1,907	2,166	1,869	580	338	66	65
41	Maries	\$15,662	\$31,925	3,536	420	327	632	551	607	678	221	79	7	14
42	Pettis	\$16,251	\$31,822	15,616	1,568	1,343	2,826	2,827	2,953	2,620	826	443	88	122
43	Nodaway	\$15,384	\$31,781	8,164	1,298	630	1,313	1,196	1,516	1,447	408	268	17	71
44	Marion	\$16,964	\$31,774	11,064	1,292	1,068	1,807	1,905	1,749	2,064	670	365	79	65
45	DeKalb	\$12,687	\$31,654	3,553	424	356	632	573	686	591	178	91	9	13



Median household income rank out of 114	Missouri county	Per capita income in dollars	Median household income in dollars	Total number households in 2000 (SF3 sample data file)	Number of households with income in 1999 of:									
					less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more
46	Howard	\$15,198	\$31,614	3,838	446	344	729	568	773	585	278	86	13	16
47	Randolph	\$15,010	\$31,464	9,217	1,007	943	1,646	1,507	1,779	1,461	535	245	35	59
48	Scott	\$15,620	\$31,352	15,689	2,274	1,450	2,569	2,321	2,670	2,705	1,088	419	95	98
49	Jasper	\$16,227	\$31,323	41,471	4,922	3,785	7,385	6,996	7,633	6,686	2,215	1,198	269	382
50	Caldwell	\$15,343	\$31,240	3,522	399	298	677	594	641	573	199	105	19	17
51	Lawrence	\$15,399	\$31,239	13,612	1,619	1,283	2,500	2,173	2,796	2,024	738	294	61	124
52	St. Francois	\$15,273	\$31,199	20,788	2,642	1,993	3,604	3,222	3,983	3,353	1,149	594	100	148
53	Miller	\$15,144	\$30,977	9,288	1,046	948	1,648	1,623	1,752	1,451	480	199	88	53
54	Atchison	\$16,956	\$30,959	2,736	339	291	463	460	496	410	154	82	13	28
55	Henry	\$16,468	\$30,949	9,192	1,160	869	1,633	1,570	1,582	1,490	503	257	49	79
56	Taney	\$17,267	\$30,898	16,175	1,656	1,448	3,219	2,839	3,001	2,425	865	469	80	173
57	Monroe	\$14,695	\$30,871	3,640	461	318	621	681	740	626	92	75	13	13
58	Crawford	\$14,825	\$30,860	8,870	1,183	900	1,537	1,367	1,692	1,476	398	178	74	65
59	Davies	\$15,953	\$30,855	3,184	398	240	613	631	558	465	137	98	10	34
60	Bates	\$15,477	\$30,731	6,521	816	542	1,220	1,123	1,195	1,049	317	191	31	37
61	Morgan	\$15,950	\$30,659	7,847	912	797	1,446	1,376	1,368	1,194	363	240	77	74
62	Lewis	\$14,746	\$30,651	3,965	517	364	785	641	753	601	149	85	20	50
63	Carroll	\$15,522	\$30,643	4,169	561	374	726	743	869	527	180	119	39	31
64	Bollinger	\$13,641	\$30,462	4,589	611	451	836	749	942	672	220	83	20	5
65	Macon	\$16,189	\$30,195	6,494	849	562	1,216	1,193	1,168	968	300	161	25	52
66	Vernon	\$15,047	\$30,021	8,018	1,060	790	1,534	1,219	1,461	1,207	441	222	43	41
67	Polk	\$13,645	\$29,656	9,899	1,359	991	1,869	1,587	1,924	1,415	411	275	40	28
68	Mercer	\$15,140	\$29,640	1,601	223	167	276	298	264	256	63	47	7	0
69	Laclede	\$15,572	\$29,562	12,809	1,724	1,227	2,386	2,008	2,501	1,699	690	350	53	171
70	Holt	\$15,876	\$29,461	2,236	285	251	398	407	389	315	118	38	16	19
71	Clark	\$15,988	\$29,457	2,967	382	247	568	527	544	444	156	58	13	28
72	Shelby	\$15,632	\$29,448	2,754	354	301	532	432	532	371	142	63	8	19
73	Phelps	\$16,084	\$29,378	15,677	2,394	1,443	2,771	2,409	2,488	2,530	855	538	157	92
74	Barton	\$13,987	\$29,275	4,908	686	505	883	815	970	707	209	78	40	15
75	Dade	\$14,254	\$29,097	3,222	413	313	630	606	641	433	110	39	15	22
76	Barry	\$14,980	\$28,906	13,371	1,667	1,340	2,680	2,319	2,541	1,827	507	258	117	115
77	Gentry	\$15,879	\$28,750	2,745	344	244	586	501	446	405	119	55	24	21
78	Harrison	\$14,192	\$28,707	3,683	516	374	704	625	696	571	101	82	9	5
79	Linn	\$15,378	\$28,242	5,741	746	691	1,100	921	1,048	830	224	120	22	39
80	Worth	\$14,367	\$27,471	1,007	155	96	210	171	184	136	29	17	3	6
81	Scotland	\$14,474	\$27,409	1,895	282	216	357	324	337	205	91	57	10	16
82	Schuyler	\$15,850	\$27,385	1,725	289	150	351	240	338	252	61	22	7	15
83	Dallas	\$15,106	\$27,346	6,063	941	641	1,122	984	1,134	832	205	110	31	63
84	Grundy	\$15,432	\$27,333	4,395	617	500	878	724	794	577	122	130	27	26
85	Butler	\$15,721	\$27,228	16,737	2,656	1,974	3,078	2,618	2,566	2,317	739	491	117	181
86	Dent	\$14,463	\$27,193	6,017	877	644	1,255	905	1,088	798	279	132	21	18
City	St. Louis City	\$16,108	\$27,156	147,286	28,384	13,927	26,238	21,352	22,803	19,692	8,130	4,406	1,120	1,234
87	Knox	\$13,075	\$27,124	1,794	270	190	358	368	301	202	83	17	5	0
88	Washington	\$12,934	\$27,112	8,376	1,498	782	1,652	1,221	1,441	1,235	329	128	32	58
89	McDonald	\$13,175	\$27,010	8,133	1,247	809	1,684	1,443	1,419	1,034	257	130	29	81
90	Stoddard	\$14,656	\$26,987	12,047	1,901	1,323	2,356	1,946	1,983	1,536	591	275	60	76
91	New Madrid	\$14,204	\$26,826	7,831	1,546	761	1,350	1,233	1,229	1,047	413	164	46	42

continued on page 11 ►

# Towns crossing Missouri county borders

Town	Census 2000 population
1. Argyle (Maries County portion)	8
Argyle (Osage County portion)	156
Argyle total population	164
2. Belle (Maries County portion)	1,195
Belle (Osage County portion)	149
Belle total population	1,344
3. Blackburn (Lafayette County portion)	23
Blackburn (Saline County portion)	261
Blackburn total population	284
4. Browning (Linn County portion)	234
Browning (Sullivan County portion)	83
Browning total population	317
5. Bunker (Dent County portion)	179
Bunker (Reynolds County portion)	248
Bunker total population	427
6. Cameron (Clinton County portion)	4,487
Cameron (DeKalb County portion) corrected number	5,301
Cameron total population	9,788
7. Drexel (Bates County portion)	119
Drexel (Cass County portion)	971
Drexel total population	1,090
8. Emma (Lafayette County portion)	99
Emma (Saline County portion)	144
Emma total population	243
9. Excelsior Estates (Clay County portion)	3
Excelsior Estates (Ray County portion)	260
Excelsior Estates total population	263
10. Excelsior Springs (Clay County portion)	10,670
Excelsior Springs (Ray County portion)	177
Excelsior Springs total population	10,847
11. Foristell (St. Charles County portion)	304
Foristell (Warren County portion)	27
Foristell total population	331
12. Glasgow (Chariton County portion)	29
Glasgow (Howard County portion)	1,234
Glasgow total population	1,263
13. Gower (Buchanan County portion)	23
Gower (Clinton County portion)	1,376
Gower total population	1,399
14. Greentop (Adair County portion)	90
Greentop (Schuyler County portion)	337
Greentop total population	427
15. Hannibal (Marion County portion)	17,503
Hannibal (Ralls County portion)	254
Hannibal total population	17,757

Town	Census 2000 population
16. Holt (Clay County portion)	337
Holt (Clinton County portion)	68
Holt total population	405
17. Jefferson City (Callaway County portion)	25
Jefferson City (Cole County portion)	39,611
Jefferson City total population	39,636
18. Joplin (Jasper County portion)	40,433
Joplin (Newton County portion)	5,071
Joplin total population	45,504
19. Kansas City (Cass County portion)	104
Kansas City (Clay County portion)	84,009
Kansas City (Jackson County portion)	322,806
Kansas City (Platte portion)	34,626
Kansas City total population	441,545
20. Lake Ozark (Camden County portion)	122
Lake Ozark (Miller County portion)	1,367
Lake Ozark total population	1,489
21. Lawson (Clay County portion)	142
Lawson (Ray County portion)	2,194
Lawson total population	2,336
22. Lee's Summit (Cass County portion)	1,180
Lee's Summit (Jackson County portion)	69,520
Lee's Summit total population	70,700
23. Monett (Barry County portion)	5,169
Monett (Lawrence County portion)	2,227
Monett total population	7,396
24. Monroe City (Marion County portion)	506
Monroe City (Monroe County portion)	2,082
Monroe City total population	2,588
25. Mountain Grove (Texas County portion)	130
Mountain Grove (Wright County portion)	4,444
Mountain Grove total population	4,574
26. Oak Grove (Jackson County portion)	5,517
Oak Grove (Lafayette County portion)	18
Oak Grove total population	5,535
27. Osage Beach (Camden County portion)	3,418
Osage Beach (Miller County portion)	244
Osage Beach total population	3,662
28. Osborn (Clinton County portion)	64
Osborn (DeKalb County portion)	391
Osborn total population	455
29. Pacific (Franklin County portion)	5,479
Pacific (St. Louis County portion)	3
Pacific total population	5,482

## Household income for Missouri and Missouri counties ... *continued*

Median household income rank out of 114	Missouri county	Per capita income in dollars	Median household income in dollars	Total number households in 2000 (SF3 sample data file)	Number of households with income in 1999 of:									
					less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more
92	Cedar	\$14,356	\$26,694	5,664	999	536	1,068	996	1,010	738	163	102	20	32
93	Adair	\$15,484	\$26,677	9,645	1,788	1,169	1,618	1,393	1,377	1,329	443	319	89	120
94	Benton	\$15,457	\$26,646	7,444	1,000	788	1,720	1,167	1,206	1,057	275	144	42	45
95	Putnam	\$14,647	\$26,282	2,240	308	297	454	365	439	265	62	31	7	12
96	Sullivan	\$13,392	\$26,107	2,921	485	328	597	415	540	393	90	53	11	9
97	Iron	\$14,227	\$26,080	4,209	628	486	908	664	671	553	186	73	19	21
98	Douglas	\$13,785	\$25,918	5,214	924	527	1,047	1,059	854	490	158	78	25	52
99	Reynolds	\$13,065	\$25,867	2,735	527	305	497	446	470	344	97	38	5	6
100	Ozark	\$14,133	\$25,861	3,987	655	499	772	746	648	451	99	70	0	47
101	Howell	\$13,959	\$25,628	14,805	2,225	1,931	3,084	2,507	2,321	1,736	546	252	60	143
102	Madison	\$13,215	\$25,601	4,711	762	543	1,001	730	867	565	133	83	15	12
103	Hickory	\$13,536	\$25,346	3,947	656	383	894	788	639	373	123	63	20	8
104	St. Clair	\$14,025	\$25,321	4,031	680	473	843	610	693	487	158	49	17	21
105	Dunklin	\$13,561	\$24,878	13,414	2,902	1,534	2,295	1,910	2,034	1,751	594	256	75	63
106	Wright	\$13,135	\$24,691	7,094	1,310	869	1,410	1,164	1,131	733	234	146	76	21
107	Texas	\$13,799	\$24,545	9,379	1,699	1,130	1,931	1,523	1,404	1,071	313	194	46	68
108	Wayne	\$13,434	\$24,007	5,540	1,107	632	1,137	933	813	580	200	68	20	50
109	Mississippi	\$13,038	\$23,012	5,379	1,272	585	1,017	743	812	527	228	113	44	38
110	Carter	\$13,349	\$22,863	2,377	427	311	524	347	372	239	61	66	8	22
111	Ripley	\$12,889	\$22,761	5,438	1,106	683	1,127	891	790	546	156	78	25	36
112	Oregon	\$12,812	\$22,359	4,269	878	530	973	727	549	370	120	77	13	32
113	Pemiscot	\$12,968	\$21,911	7,906	1,949	994	1,366	1,120	1,088	761	351	178	43	56
114	Shannon	\$11,492	\$20,878	3,329	717	459	770	449	506	295	69	49	5	10

## Towns crossing Missouri county borders ... *continued*

Town		Census 2000 population	Town		Census 2000 population
30.	Richland (Camden County portion)	102	35.	Stoutland (Camden County portion)	146
	Richland (Laclede County portion)	85		Stoutland (Laclede County portion)	31
	Richland (Pulaski County portion)	1,618		Stoutland total population	177
	Richland total population	1,805			
31.	Rogersville (Greene County portion)	29	36.	Sullivan (Crawford County portion)	1,324
	Rogersville (Webster County portion)	1,479		Sullivan (Franklin County portion)	5,027
	Rogersville total population	1,508		Sullivan total population	6,351
32.	Shell Knob (Barry County portion)	1,075	37.	Summersville (Shannon County portion)	70
	Shell Knob (Stone County portion)	318		Summersville (Texas County portion)	474
	Shell Knob total population	1,393		Summersville total population	544
33.	Sikeston (New Madrid County portion)	1,018	38.	Sunrise Beach (Camden County portion)	272
	Sikeston (Scott County portion)	15,974		Sunrise Beach (Morgan County portion)	96
	Sikeston total population	16,992		Sunrise Beach total population	368
34.	Springfield (Christian County portion)	4	39.	Windsor (Henry County portion)	2,990
	Springfield (Greene County portion)	151,576		Windsor (Pettis County portion)	97
	Springfield total population	151,580		Windsor total population	3,087

**Secretary of State Matt Blunt**  
**Missouri State Library**  
P.O. Box 387  
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0387

Non-Profit  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Jefferson City, MO  
PERMIT NO. 10

## Age Composition

*continued from page 5*

St. Louis County's population pyramid resembles the state's population pyramid. Finally, in all population pyramids, the differences in sexes are noticeable; the female bars show a larger proportion of population in comparison to males, especially in the oldest age groups.

### Age composition will affect public policy in the 21st century

The population of Missouri, like the nation as a whole, is aging rapidly as measured by the median age. The ranks of the elderly will continue to increase as the baby boom generation ages. The significant number of retirees who are locating in the state will add more to the expansion of this age group. As the elderly population comes to represent a larger proportion of the total, great social, economic, and political repercussions will develop. Expect more attention to be given to retirement and health care plans,

and look for increased emphasis in public policy on recreation, transportation, housing, and other conveniences and facilities needed by elderly citizens. Marketers and advertisers will pay close attention to the elderly cohort. Much thought will be directed toward keeping large numbers of elderly people occupationally active, and new programs will be directed toward strengthening the support network for the elderly. The increase in the elderly population will directly affect the demand for health care professionals and specialists. Governmental leaders and policy makers will direct more of their attention to the elderly, and bills introduced in legislative bodies will reflect the numerical strength of the elderly population.

As a result of their lower death rates, elderly women will continue to outnumber elderly men in Missouri's population. Innovative programs, such as home care services, rehabilitation programs, employment and volunteer opportunities, and other forms of assistance will be needed to cope with problems encountered by this segment of the population. As

we enter the 21st century and plan for the future, it becomes clear that demographic changes will increasingly affect our society. We face the challenge of anticipating the future and encouraging institutions at all levels to plan in ways that will maximize the well-being and satisfaction of the population.

### References

Missouri Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis. 1998. *Historical Population by Age and Sex of Missouri: 1940-1990*. University of Missouri, Columbia.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1902. *Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900, Population, Part II*, Washington, D.C.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1992. *Missouri: General Population Characteristics, 1990 Census of Population, CP-1-27*, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. 2001. *Census 2000 Missouri: Age and Sex, Summary File 1*, Washington, D.C.

*Ravindra Amonker is a professor of sociology in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield. Ryan Burson is Missouri state demographer in the Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning, in Jefferson City.*